

Window of Euphoria During First Hour of Bowel and PMS-Inflammatory Processes Reinforces 31 March 2023 Hypothesis - Explained by Immune Elimination of Electrical Reflector Molecules

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Introduction

In late 2022 and early 2023, this author postulated a new series of hypotheses concerning the nature of pain which directly conflicts with the supposedly settled science. Current doctrine holds that electrical signals originate in nerves and travel to the brain. This author believes that it is the brain which generates the electrical signals and that nerve cells simply release molecules which redirect this electricity so that it returns to the brain. The rationale offered for this is manifold and includes the fact that the phenomenon of 'referred pain' cannot be explained except by this new theory. Time-of-flight analysis must be at play in order for the brain to misinterpret pain location. If pain detection was not based upon a "ping" system, the brain would not be able to differentiate between pain which comes from nearer or farther sources but only between sides of the body.

In 31 March 2023, it was explained that there is a class of pain signal which does not consciously register as pain but which affects mood directly. This is a revolutionary insight as PMS has traditionally been believed even by doctors to be hormonal in nature. The mood fluctuations associated with PMS (but also with infantile colic and with bowel inflammation generally in both men and women) are instead caused by electrical feedback in the form of quasi-pain signals (ibid. 2022 publication.)

The purpose of this publication is to augment the 31 March 2023 hypotheses with a single additional hypothesis.

Abstract

In many cases of bouts of intestinal and other inflammation, there is a reported period of euphoria lasting for about an hour roughly three hours prior to the outset of symptoms such as cramping. As the mode of inflammation in both PMS and autoimmune disorders and allergic reactions is fundamentally based upon the immune system, there is a likely explanation for this euphoric period.

Although inflammation to nerve cells does eventually result in damage leading to the leaking of the reflector molecules responsible for pain signals being reflected back to the brain and thus the perception of pain, prior to sufficient damage being done to result in this release, the immune cells responsible for this phenomenon are able to consume any free-floating reflector molecules, of which there are generally some modest number. If the brain has a mechanism for metering this baseline electrical feedback, it stands to reason that if the reflector

molecules were entirely eradicated even for a brief time, the brain would interpret the sudden absence of any signal as euphoria i.e. it is the opposite of dysphoria and mood would be consequently elevated, much as it would be by a narcotic.

Conclusion

This additional insight is further-suggestive of a need to entirely re-evaluate our assumptions about how the brain interprets pain and further suggests new courses of treatment for "phantom pain."